UNITED
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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/25323
22 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 19 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General and, with reference to the latter's note dated 16 December 1992 concerning paragraph 4 of Security Council resolution 778 (1992), has the honour to inform him that Israel does not import Iraqi petroleum or petroleum products and that no financial assets related thereto are being held in Israel.

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UNITED
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Security Council

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S/25324
23 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 19 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, during the period from 9 to 15 February 1993, United States aircraft continued to violate Iraqi airspace for the purpose of surveillance and provocation and to drop heat flares on some areas, as follows.

9 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,000 m, centred on Amadiyah, Zakho, Dohuk, Mosul and Irbil.

(b) Southern region: 58 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred over Busayyah, Jalibah, Samawah, Khidr, Nasiriyah, Artawi, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah and Basra.

10 February 1993

(a) Northern region: No air activity was recorded in the area on this day.

(b) Southern region: 46 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Qal'at Salih, Salman, Lisq and Busayyah.

11 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,000 m, centred on the Dukan dam, Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Tall Afar, Zakho and Amadiyah.

(b) Southern region: 74 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Basra, Samawah, Amarah, Jalibah and Busayyah.

- At 1135 hours on 11 February 1993, a United States TR-1 aircraft engaged in hostile reconnaissance in the southern region and departed at 1359 hours on the same day, flying in the direction of Saudi Arabian airspace (Hafr al-Batin area).

12 February 1993

(a) Southern region: 24 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Qal'at Salih, Samawah, Khidr, Busayyah, Artawi, Salman, Amarah and Ushbayjah.

13 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 36 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,500-9,000 m, centred on Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Ayn Zalah, Dukan and Amadiyah.

- At 1720 hours on 13 February 1993, a hostile aircraft dropped two heat flares on Mosul.

(b) Southern region: 85 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Basra, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Ushbayjah, Salman, Busayyah and Qurnah.

14 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 30 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-10,000 m, centred on Mosul, Dohuk, Zakho, Amadiyah and Irbil.

(b) Southern region: 73 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000 to 8,500 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Amarah, Salman, Basra, southern Diwaniyah, Qal'at Salih and Busayyah.

15 February 1993

(a) Northern region: 20 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 6,000-8,000 m, centred on Zakho, Dohuk, Amadiyah, Mosul and Tall Afar.

(b) Southern region: 74 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Basra, Amarah, Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Jalibah and Busayyah.

16 February 1993

(a) Northern region: No air activity was recorded in the area on this day.

(b) Northern region: 67 sorties, flown at speeds of 600-900 km/h and at altitudes of 7,000-9,000 m, centred on Nasiriyah, Samawah, Salman, Qal'at Salih, Qurnah, Ushbayjah and Busayyah.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25325
23 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The recent statements made by the highest officials of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and in particular by the Yugoslav President Dobrica Cosic, raise the most serious concern that the authorities in Belgrade are continuing to aggravate the crisis on the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

In this regard I would like to call your attention to a Press Release issued by the "Permanent Mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia" (dated 16 February 1993), which contains excerpts from an interview given by Mr. Cosic to the Hungarian media. Mr. Cosic warned that "if Croatia's aggression were spread from Krajina to Slavonija and Baranja and a new front were opened there, then he could not guarantee that the FRY ... would not resort to arms in order to defend the wholeness of its territory".

I must remind you that Slavonija and Baranja are part of the territory of the Republic of Croatia and are inside its internationally recognized borders. Baranja and the eastern part of Slavonija (including the towns of Beli Manastir, Dalj, Vukovar and Ilok) are currently under United Nations protection as UNPA Sector East. Although a cease-fire has been established in this area, Serbian aggression still continues through the forceful expulsion of all the non-Serbian population. Therefore, in spite of the UNPROFOR presence, Croatia regards the UNPA Sector East to be under Serbian occupation. Under such circumstances any insinuation about "Croatia's aggression" is preposterous and can be judged only as part of the FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) attempt to annex that portion of the territory of the Republic of Croatia.

Mr. Cosic also made some remarks concerning the situation in the UNPAs Sector South, stating that "Serbs in Krajina must decide, in a peaceful and democratic manner, if they wish to retain their present republic or not". Officials in the FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) are thus continuing to "recognize" a Serbian "state" in the Republic of Croatia, which is contrary to the policy of the United Nations, CSCE and the entire world community.

Croatia would willingly grant the Serbian population on its soil a high level of local autonomy, but decisively rejects any attempt aimed at the creation of a "Serbian state" inside the borders of the Republic of Croatia.

At the same time Mr. Cosic is rejecting the "old type" of autonomy in Vojvodina because "when a tragic turning-point in the history of the Serbian people had come about, the Hungarians were not paying back for those thirty years with an adequate solidarity". Mr. Cosic is not ready for the autonomy "which excluded Serbia and the Serbian majority from decision making", but is supporting a Serbian "state" at the cost of the territorial integrity of a sovereign United Nations Member country. Such double standards are unacceptable not only from a moral point of view, but also represents a dangerous political anachronism that is threatening European peace and stability.

The Croatian Government firmly supports the United Nations efforts to achieve and strengthen peace in the Republic of Croatia and Republic of the Bosnia and Herzegovina through precise action based upon the plans made by the co-chairmen of the Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. Croatia emphasizes the crucial importance of the Vance plan and the Security Council resolution 769 (1992), especially concerning the return of the refugees, demilitarization of the UNPAs, and imposing tight UNPROFOR control of the Croatian border with FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Croatia as a sovereign United Nations Member State expects that the Security Council will not allow FRY (Serbia and Montenegro) to enjoy the fruits of their aggression, and that will continue to respect in every possible way the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Croatia.

I would kindly request that you have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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General Assembly Security Council

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GENERAL

A/47/895
S/25326
23 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: SPANISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 36
THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:
PROCEDURES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT
OF A FIRM AND LASTING PEACE AND
PROGRESS IN FASHIONING A REGION
OF PEACE, FREEDOM, DEMOCRACY AND
DEVELOPMENT

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 23 February 1993 from the Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

In relation to the "Proposal for the immediate signing of the agreement on a firm and lasting peace in Guatemala", submitted by Mr. Jorge Antonio Serrano Elías to the plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly on 19 January 1993, 1/ and to you in a private meeting on the same day, I have the honour to transmit herewith the note addressed to you by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guatemala, Mr. Gonzalo Menéndez Park, which refers to this matter (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Julio Armando MARTINI HERRERA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

1/ See A/47/PV.95.

ANNEX

Letter dated 19 February 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Guatemala addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the "Proposal for the immediate signing of the agreement on a firm and lasting peace in Guatemala", which was submitted by the Constitutional President of the Republic of Guatemala, Mr. Jorge Antonio Serrano Elías, to the plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly on 19 January 1993 and to you formally in a private meeting on the same day.

I wish to express the satisfaction of the people and Government of Guatemala at the favourable and supportive reception of that proposal by the international community, for we are sure that the proposal constitutes a firm step that will lead to an early peace in Guatemala.

We are informed that, at the meeting of the United Nations Security Council on 22 January 1993, you orally reported on the proposal submitted by President Serrano Elías. We understand that, on that occasion, you expressed your readiness to initiate the steps leading up to the preparation of the plan for the establishment of machinery to verify compliance with the human rights agreements, in accordance with item 1 of the proposal (see A/47/873-S/25134, annex).

It is a source of great satisfaction to my Government that the United Nations has taken an interest in this matter, and it hopes to know its conclusion at the appropriate time.

Nevertheless, I wish by this note to endorse the content of the "Proposal for the immediate signing of the agreement on a firm and lasting peace in Guatemala", which must be understood and considered as a whole, because it envisages, as you pointed out in your statement to the Security Council, the preparation by the Secretary-General of the United Nations of plans on subjects necessary for the effectiveness of the peace process, such as:

1. The procedure for determining the machinery for the definitive cease-fire to be decreed at the end of the 90-day term and all its implications such as the temporary concentration of the armed forces of the Unidad Revolucionaria Nacional Guatemalteca (URNG) under United Nations verification;

2. The final procedures for the demobilization, disarmament and integration of URNG in the legal and institutional life of Guatemala, the achievement of which must also be verified by that Organization.

On the basis of the above considerations, I should be grateful to you if the other procedures described could be proposed as soon as possible, at the same time as the machinery is devised for the immediate verification of the implementation of the human rights agreement.

I am confident that this request, which covers the content of item 3.3 of the proposal submitted by President Serrano Elías on behalf of the people and Government of Guatemala, will merit your greatest attention and acceptance, and I should be grateful if you would have this note circulated as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 36, and of the Security Council.

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Security Council

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S/25327
24 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government and with reference to my letter of 5 February 1993 (S/25250), I have the honour to transmit a note verbale with attachment dated 23 September 1992, from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington to the Embassy of Pakistan to be forwarded to the United States Department of State on the violation of the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the forces of the United States in the Persian Gulf region.

The attachment to this note verbale is the correct version of the enclosure to annex III to Security Council document S/25250.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

Annex I

Note verbale dated 23 September 1992 from the Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington addressed to the Embassy of Pakistan in Washington

The Interests Section of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Washington presents its compliments to the Embassy of Pakistan, and has the honour to refer to its diplomatic note of 1 September 1992 (S/25250, annex III, enclosure). In the unofficial translation of the text the phrase "at about 10 miles from Frouzan oil platform" was inadvertently left out. It is therefore respectfully requested that the corrected unofficial translation of the text be sent to the United States Department of State and that the Interests Section be informed of its response at the Embassy's earliest convenience.

Enclosure

According to information received from officials of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, United States warships positioned in the Sea of Oman and the Persian Gulf have created a nuisance for Iranian helicopters on the following dates and hours:

On 29 May 1992 at 1045 hours a Bell helicopter No. 212 with registration mark EP-HBJ, at an altitude of 1,000 feet, en route from Khark Island to Frouzan oil platform was intercepted by a United States Black Hawk helicopter, which was camouflaged in army colours, at about 10 miles from Frouzan oil platform, on a course of 210 degrees. The United States helicopter was flying very close to the left of the Iranian Bell helicopter and suddenly turned right and cut the course of the Iranian helicopter. This action of the United States helicopter, intercepting the helicopter belonging to the Iranian Helicopter Services Agency, is a violation of recognized international laws and clear aggression of the sovereignty of an independent State.

Therefore, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran protests these unlawful, obstinate and unjustifiable actions which are contrary to all Governments' treaties that are in accordance with international rules and demands that they be stopped at once.

Evidently, the United States Government will be fully responsible for the consequences of these actions.

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GENERAL

S/25328
24 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3176th meeting, on 24 February 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

"The Security Council, having heard a report from the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia, is concerned that the present opportunity to reach a negotiated settlement in Bosnia and Herzegovina should not be allowed to slip by. It endorses fully the statement by the President of the United States of America and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 23 February, calling on the leaders of the parties involved in the peace talks on Bosnia and Herzegovina to come to New York immediately to resume discussions with a view to the early conclusion of an agreement to end the conflict. The Council urges these leaders to respond quickly and positively to that call, and stands ready to give its full support to the efforts of the Co-Chairmen to bring the talks to a successful conclusion."

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UNITED
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S/25329
24 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 24 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued on 24 February 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation concerning Russia's proposals on further measures to settle the crisis in the former Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Y. M. VORONTSOV

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Annex

Statement issued on 24 February 1993 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation regarding Russia's proposals on further measures to settle the crisis in the former Yugoslavia

The leadership of the Russian Federation continues to pay very close attention to the question of a settlement in the former Yugoslavia. The special representative of the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. V. Churkin, who has been joined by the special representative of the President of the United States of America, Mr. R. Bartholomew, is working actively in New York with the Co-Chairmen to promote the Vance-Owen plan.

Yesterday we called upon all Bosnian parties to come to New York immediately, with the appropriate plenipotentiary powers, to engage in constructive work and adopt the whole package of agreements.

Now it is essential not to allow any interruptions in the negotiations process and the joint efforts of the international community to ensure the speedy approval and implementation of the Vance-Owen plan.

With this objective in mind, the President of the Russian Federation has approved the following Russian proposals on further measures to settle the crisis in the former Yugoslavia.

1. Russia calls upon all Bosnian parties to observe a truce for the duration of the negotiations, and to halt the shelling of cities, in particular Sarajevo.

2. All hostilities in Croatia must be halted. If the strengthening of the mandate of the United Nations Protection Force fails to produce the desired effect, Russia will continue to call for sanctions in the Security Council.

3. Russia is deeply committed to the speedy adoption by all Bosnian parties of the Vance-Owen plan on Bosnia and Herzegovina, and its endorsement by a Security Council resolution.

4. After the Serbian side signs the Vance-Owen package of agreements conditions will be created for the gradual lifting of sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the normal participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations bodies and other international organizations.

5. Russia advocates the establishment of multinational United Nations forces to assist in the implementation of the Vance-Owen plan after it is approved, and is considering the possibility of the participation of a Russian contingent in such forces. In the implementation of a future peacemaking

operation under the control of the Security Council, we are prepared to enlist the participation of a mechanism of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council, including the material and technical resources of the relevant regional structures, in accordance with Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations.

6. The Security Council and the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe should consider more rigorous measures to monitor the observance of the embargo on deliveries of arms to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

7. The Security Council's decision that the Secretary-General of the United Nations should prepare proposals on the establishment of an international tribunal should serve the purpose of the objective investigation of war crimes committed during the conflict.

We are prepared to include Russian specialists in the investigation of the mass graves in the region of Vukovar (Croatia) and in the Geneva Commission of Experts to establish the facts of war crimes in the former Yugoslavia.

8. Russia advocates the development of guarantees for the exercise of human rights in Bosnia and Herzegovina, with emphasis on the rights of minorities.

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GENERAL

S/25330
25 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter of His Excellency, Mr. Ilija Djukic, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as the official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 23 February 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

We have been formally informed that the US Government intends to undertake airdrops of humanitarian assistance into areas of Eastern Bosnia. Since there is no Security Council resolution on this subject, the United States Government states that Security Council resolution 770 provides a legal basis for such a decision. The US Government claims that this is a supplemental, temporary emergency effort. At the same time, the US warned the Yugoslav Army not to disrupt and respond in any way to this relief action, although it is well known that the Yugoslav Army units are not present in the territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina and that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not a party to the civil war going on there. We have also been advised that the airdrops will begin by the end of this week. Furthermore, these airdrops are viewed by the United States as no substitute for relief convoys but as a supplemental, limited and temporary emergency operation.

In this regard, I should like to point out, Mr. President, that the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has always had a positive attitude towards sending humanitarian assistance into war zones. This support for the relief operation have been brought to your attention too, either directly or through UNHCR. This is a lasting and firm position of my Government.

However, I cannot but call your attention, Mr. President, to the fact that we have received the information about airdropped humanitarian assistance in Eastern Bosnia with some concern.

The fact that we support all forms of the delivery of relief supplies to the desperate population of all warring sides does not prevent us and release from responsibility to say that this decision by the US Government is an announcement of a risky and unilateral operation. It does not have, in our judgement, the necessary legal authority under the adopted Security Council resolutions and that the potential risk will be increased short of full coordination with the United Nations. In the carrying out of this operation, many unintended incidents might occur, some of which may not be accidental but may entail the desire to provoke and spill-over the war at a time when one of the belligerencies in Bosnia-Herzegovina is openly advocating the continuation of the war, namely the Moslem side and the Government of Alija Izetbegović.

As you know, General Morillon, commander of UNPROFOR forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina, has also warned of possible serious consequences of this decision in his public statement. As a Government which is doing all it can to promote peace and the peace-keeping plans drawn up by the Co-Chairmen of the London (Geneva) Conference as soon as possible, we wish to stress that the US action, as planned, would constitute a precedent that could have some very

negative and grave, though possibly unintended, implications for the completion of the process of negotiation which has made some progress recently, partly also because of the positions and policies adopted by the Government of the FRY. I wish further to point out, Mr. President, that the FR of Yugoslavia cannot be held responsible for incidents which might take place over Bosnia-Herzegovina in the wake of the US decision on air relief. The likelihood of such incidents is more realistic in the light of the past unpleasant experiences.

We take note with pleasure of the assurances from the US Government that airdrops will not be directed against continued delivery of aid through land convoys. I must, however, voice my fear that the decision might impede relief supplies to reach the suffering populations of all the three communities and religions in Bosnia-Herzegovina, as delivered by UNHCR, ICRC and other humanitarian organizations. Welcoming and supporting the efforts made by the international community to send humanitarian assistance to the communities in need, Yugoslavia itself has shipped its aid irrespective of the nationality of the population and even though it has over 600,000 refugees on its territory. It is offering these refugees the best assistance possible in conditions, as you know, of unjust and unwarranted sanctions imposed on it by the international community as a result of the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina. In view of the fact that the shipment of aid has been improved over the past few days, even into the besieged areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina, I would like to underscore the need, Mr. President, to re-examine the purposefulness of undertaking an essentially risky operation based on the decision of the US Government to airdrop relief supplies, for all our appreciation of its humanitarian motives.

It goes without saying that the Government of the FRY, in accordance with its declared policy, does not want to take part in the Bosnian civil war through military action, nor has it undertaken any such action beyond its borders. This is fully in accord with our policy ever since the outbreak of the war. Accordingly, the Yugoslav Army will not interfere with the announced airdrops under the decision of the President and Government of the United States of America. It is understood that this is based on the premise that either the territory or the airspace of the FRY will not be intruded upon. We take note in this context of the assurances received from the American side that this will not happen.

Any analysis made by the Council regarding airdrops of humanitarian assistance in the war zones of Bosnia-Herzegovina will, I believe, Mr. President, lead to the unavoidable conclusion that to deliver aid in the usual way, namely through UNHCR and ICRC, would be much more suitable and greater in size than to provide it by airdrops.

Everything getting in the way of the aid reaching its destinations should be most widely condemned. I, as a representative of the Government which is earnestly trying to promote peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina, would feel discomfort, Mr. President, if I would not convey to you my Government's and my

own apprehensions regarding the airdrops decision of which we have just received formal notification from the US Government.

Confident that the Council, with your personal support, Mr. President, will have full understanding for such concerns and positions on our part.

(Signed) Ilija DJUKIĆ

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25331
25 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 24 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.,
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, the letter of His Excellency Mr. Ilija Djukic, Foreign Minister of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as the official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex

Letter dated 24 February 1993 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

Further to the letter, dated 19 February 1993, addressed to you by the President of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia concerning the incident involving the Republic of Croatia, I regret to inform you that Croatian provocations have not stopped on the border with the Republic of Montenegro. On 20 February 1993 at 13:40 hours, a Croatian anti-tank missile hit and destroyed a non-combat vehicle of the Yugoslav Army. A soldier, Obrad Radović, died and a civilian, Desimir Tešović, was seriously injured.

In order to prevent the evacuation of the killed soldier and attendance of the wounded civilian, the Croatian forces opened fire from all weapons, so that the Yugoslav Army was forced to return fire and ensure the evacuation of the casualties. The Croatian side fired back from the well-known positions held in the villages of Dubravka, Pelinovo Brdo and Česmina Glava, again using all types of weapons. The fighting went on till 14:30 hours when the Yugoslav Army units ceased fire. However, the Croatian army kept attacking until 15:30 hours, the time when UNPROFOR patrol vehicle came.

I am very much concerned by the development of the situation. Their latest provocation involved serious action against both military and civilian targets and caused a loss of life on the Yugoslav side. I am not aware whether there were any casualities on the Croatian side. I regret if they had any, even though it was the Croatians who provoked the incident. Human losses are irreparable and deepen the mistrust of each other and discord. And this is obviously the goal pursued by the Croatian side.

Indeed, repeated provocations with ever graver consequences indicate that Croatia intends to renew the fighting in this area as well. The conflict which broke out in the Konavle area in September 1991 was caused by a series of provocations and attacks by Croatian irregulars against the army garrisons in the Prevlaka peninsula and in Montenegro. Unless the Croatian side is prevented from renewing the conflict, that will also mean breaking the commitments made under the auspices of the United Nations and by direct mediation efforts of senior United Nations officials. In this context, I would like to recall that the Presidents of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and of Croatia signed the Joint Declaration on 30 September 1992. Paragraph 6 of this Declaration requests the withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army under the Vance plan, settlement of issues related to security in this area through demilitarization and deployment of United Nations observers and renegotiation of general security in Boka Kotorska Bay and Dubrovnik.

It is gratifying for me to point out that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has fulfilled all its commitments and that full agreement on the status of the Prevlaka peninsula as a United Nations Protected Area and on the

"yellow" demilitarized zones has been reached with United Nations representatives deployed in the area as well as that the commitments entered into should be strictly complied with, as a basis for further negotiations.

The Secretary-General of the United Nations himself stated in his report that the Yugoslav side has complied with its commitments in a proper and timely manner, and he commended it. On the other hand, the Croatian side does not recognize and continuously violates the status of Prevlaka and the demilitarized zone, while on a part of the border with former Bosnia-Herzegovina it is ever more frequently and blatantly provoking clashes.

I believe that you share my view that the situation is very grave. Fresh provocations by the Republic of Croatia threaten to cause even more fierce fighting. If this happens, there is a great danger that the situation could get out of hand. This must be prevented by all means. Therefore, I should like to ask you to bring this appeal to the attention of the Council in order to take immediate action to impress upon the Republic of Croatia and its President to comply with the understandings undertaken under the auspices and with the great authority of the world Organization.

In anticipation of an urgent action by the Council.

(Signed) Ilija DJUKIĆ

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25332
25 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Today, 9.30 a.m. EST, the Mission of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was informed by reliable sources in Banja Luka that the authorities of the Serbian and Montenegrin occupying forces in the region have decreed an ultimatum to the 3,000 Muslim residents of the town of Sipova, near Banja Luka, to leave the town immediately, or to be deported on open air trucks beginning Friday, 7.30 a.m. local time.

May I ask for your kind assistance in circulating this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Muhamed SACIRBEY
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

93-10823 3944d (E) 250293

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25333
25 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 23 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 22 April 1992, 95 Iraqi forces were observed conducting training exercises at the geographical coordinates of ND 391-128 and 414-102 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillars 55/1 and 56/1.

2. On 22 April 1992, at 1730 hours, an 81-mm mortar shell was fired by Iraqi forces which hit Iranian territory at the geographical coordinates of TQ 183-198 on the map of Hosseinieh station, each of border pillar 7/25.

3. On 23 April 1992, at 1000 hours, two Iraqi forces operating a loader, accompanied by a patrol vehicle, were observed digging a trench at the geographical coordinates of PB 107-723 on the map of Mehran, in no man's land.

4. On 23 April 1992, at 1750 hours, 14 Iraqi forces aboard an IFA vehicle disembarked unknown objects and replaced Iraqi forces at the geographical coordinates of PB 987-724 and PB 105-721 on the map of Mehran. They left the area with the same vehicles at 1815 hours, on the same day.

5. On 24 April 1992, 24 Iraqi vehicles were observed at the geographical coordinates of NE 96-53 and NE 98-51 on the map of Marivan, around border pillars 94/6 and 95 in no man's land.

6. On 24 April 1992, at 1045 hours, two Iraqi forces operating a loader were observed dredging Kanjachem river at a distance of 2 kilometres from Reza-Abad sentry post in Mehran. The objective of this operation was to deepen the dried river in order to flow water in the canal.

7. On 25 April 1992, at 1130 hours, four Iraqi forces - a colonel, a lieutenant and two guards - aboard a white Toyota moved from the geographical coordinates of NC 641-231 to NC 645-276 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, around border pillar 39/4 and, after 20 minutes' stay in no man's land, left the area.

8. On 25 April 1992, at 1520 hours, three Iraqi forces penetrated into the geographical coordinates of ND 532-915 on the map of Kharatha in no man's land south and north or border pillars 46/12 and 46/13 to survey the area. They fled the area when confronted with the timely reaction of Iranian forces.

9. On 26 April 1992, at 0900 hours, an Iraqi Toyota carrying a Duskh-K machine-gun and four passengers, accompanied by two other vehicles, were observed moving from the geographical coordinates of ND 352-044 toward ND 402-127 west of border pillar 56/1 and toward ND 414-141 north of border pillar 57/1 on the map of Khosravi in no man's land.

10. On 29 April 1992, at 0900 hours, 10 Iraqi forces and a crane were engaged in engineering activity at the geographical coordinates of QA 29-81 on the map of Nahr-Anbar, south of border pillar 22/31.

11. On 30 April 1992, at 0710 hours, 16 Iraqi forces were seen in no man's land at the geographical coordinates of QA 56-40 on the map of north of Hur-al-Hoveizeh, south of border pillar 21/6.

12. On 30 April 1992, at 1755 hours, an Iraqi IFA vehicle moved from Varmheraz road and entered no man's land at the geographical coordinates of PB 098-724, PB 099-740, PB 105-721 and PB 042-675 on the map of west Mehran, south and south-west of Taan village, around border pillars 32/3 and 33. After its unknown bags were disembarked, the vehicle left the area at 1850 hours on the same day.

13. On 1 May 1992, 25 Iraqi light and heavy vehicles were observed at the geographical coordinates of NE 96-53 and NE 98-51 on the map of Marivan, north of border pillars 94/6 and 95 in no man's land.

14. On 1 May 1992, at 1245 hours, four Iraqi forces were observed removing barbed wires at the geographical coordinates of NC 532-447 on the map of Sumar, north of border pillar 44/2 in no man's land.

15. On 2 May 1992, at 1230 hours, five Iraqi soldiers were observed constructing a bunker and the geographical coordinates of NC 870-120 on the map of Halaleh, west of border pillar 35/3 in no man's land.

16. On 2 May 1992, at 1825 hours, an Iraqi IFA vehicle carrying eight passengers entered a border sentry post at the geographical coordinates of QA 30-81 on the map of Nahr-Anbar, west of border pillar 22/31 in no man's land, and left it after a while.

17. On 3 May 1992, 13 Iraqi vehicles were observed at the geographical coordinates of NE 96-53 and NE 98-51 on the map of Marivan and Baneh, north of border pillars 94/6 and 95 in no man's land.

It would be highly appreciated if this letter was circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL

S/25334
25 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3177th meeting, on 25 February 1993, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

"The Security Council, having received a report from the Secretary-General, recalls all its relevant resolutions and its statements of 25 January 1993 (S/25162) and 17 February 1993 (S/25302) concerning the provision of humanitarian relief in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is deeply concerned that, in spite of its repeated demands, relief efforts continue to be impeded by Serb paramilitary units, especially in the eastern part of the country, namely in the enclaves of Srebrenica, Cerska, Gorazde and Zepa.

"The Security Council deplores the deterioration of the humanitarian situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina at a time when discussions are to resume with a view to reaching a just and durable agreement to end the conflict. It regards the blockade of relief efforts as a serious impediment to a negotiated settlement in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and to the efforts of the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee of the International Conference on the Former Yugoslavia. It notes with concern that the measures taken by Serb paramilitary units to interdict humanitarian convoys, in flagrant violation of relevant Security Council resolutions, expose the personnel of UNPROFOR and UNHCR as well as other humanitarian organizations to physical harm.

"The deliberate impeding of the delivery of food and humanitarian relief essential for the survival of the civilian population in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes a violation of the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and the Security Council is committed to ensuring that individuals responsible for such acts are brought to justice.

"The Security Council strongly condemns once again the blocking of humanitarian convoys that has impeded the delivery of humanitarian supplies. It reiterates its demand that the Bosnian parties grant immediate and unimpeded access for humanitarian convoys and fully comply with the Security Council's decisions in this regard. The Security Council expresses its strong support for the use, in full coordination with the United Nations and in accordance with the relevant Security Council resolutions, of humanitarian air drops in isolated areas of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina that are in critical need of humanitarian supplies and cannot be reached by ground convoys. It reaffirms its firm commitment to the full implementation of the humanitarian relief programme in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

"The Security Council remains actively seized of the matter and continues its consideration of further steps, in accordance with its relevant resolutions."

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/25335
25 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 25 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you of fresh violations by the Iranian side of the cease-fire provisions and the terms governing the area of separation between the two sides during the period 13 January to 8 February 1993, as follows:

1. At 1000 hours on 12 January 1993, a group of Iranians was observed erecting barbed wire at coordinates 588391 in front of the Tahrir guard post inside the area of separation.

2. At 0845 hours on 21 January 1993, seven Iranian soldiers were observed building a corrugated iron shelter at coordinates 033938 in front of the Tayyib guard post inside the area of separation.

3. At 1500 hours on 24 January 1993, a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter flew at low altitude parallel to Iraqi units at a distance of 4 and 5 kilometres in a west to east direction. It then returned to the Iranian rear at coordinates 811325.

4. During the period 4 to 8 February 1993, a group of Iranians was observed carrying out construction work at coordinates 285469, south-east of the Aynay al-Abd guard post. On 8 February 1993, completion of the building of a border guard post, situated 200 metres from the international boundary line inside the area of separation, was observed.

5. At 1045 hours on 7 February 1993, a group of Iranians was seen building a guard post of bricks and cement north of the Shihabi border guard post at coordinates 346447.

6. At 1230 hours on 8 February 1993, a khaki-coloured Iranian helicopter was observed coming from the Iranian rear. It landed at the airstrip at coordinates 447608 in front of the Ta'mim guard post and took off five minutes later in the direction of the Iranian rear.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as an official document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Distr.
GENERAL

S/25336
25 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 22 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to refer to the command of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR).

Lieutenant-General Satish Nambiar (India), who has served as Force Commander since 4 March 1992, has expressed his desire to return to national service at the conclusion of his current assignment on 2 March 1993. It is my intention to appoint Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren (Sweden) to command the operation for an interim period with effect from 3 March 1993. The current mandate of the Force expires on 31 March 1993.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Boutros BOUTROS-GHALI

93-10897 3827h (E) 250293

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25337
25 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 25 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 22 February 1993 (S/25336) concerning the command of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) has been brought to the attention of the members of the Council. They agree with the proposal contained in your letter to appoint Lieutenant-General Lars-Eric Wahlgren (Sweden) to command the operation for an interim period from 3 to 31 March 1993.

(Signed) Ahmed SNOUSSI

93-10903 3826h (E) 250293 250293

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25338
25 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 25 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE ACTING PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF SAUDI ARABIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

With reference to the letter dated 19 February 1993, document S/25318, from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the former Yugoslavia in which he alleges that:

> "A group of Mujahidin fanatics from Saudi Arabia led by a certain Abu Isa El Meki has committed especially brutal crimes and barbarities against the Serb population in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. This group has about 43 members and was deployed to Bosnia directly from Mecca through Zagreb."

I have the honour to convey to Your Excellency that my Government categorically denies such allegations. There is no record, whatsoever, of any Saudi citizen named Abu Isa El Meki. It is flabbergasting that the representative of the former Yugoslavia should refer in his letter to the Commission of "especially brutal crimes and barbarities against the Serb population in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina", at a time when the whole world has become accustomed to the most gruesome crimes committed by Serbians, and encouraged by the Government of the former Yugoslavia, against little children, old men and women, including gang rapes of thousands of women. To drag the name of "Mecca" into these allegations is a blatant attempt to justify ethnic cleansing so that it may appear as though the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina is attempting to establish a so-called "Islamic Fundamentalist State" in Europe. The Government of Saudi Arabia is confident that Members of the United Nations can easily see through the attempts to muddle the genocidal behaviour of the Serbs and former Yugoslavia.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Gaafar M. ALLAGANY
Ambassador

93-10913 3945d (E) 250293

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UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/25339
26 February 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 26 FEBRUARY 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I am writing to you regarding the letter by Mr. Muhamed Sacirbey, addressed to you on 1 February 1993 (S/25210), which contains false and malicious allegations that Muslims from the town of Trebinje, Bosnia and Herzegovina, have been "ethnically cleansed from their homes by Serbian and Montenegrin paramilitary forces ...".

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, copies of two documents that clearly demonstrate that displacement of the Muslim population in Trebinje was in fact organized and forced by the Party of Democratic Action (SDA), whose leader is Mr. A. Izetbegovic.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annexes circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex I

SDA
Party of Democratic Action

SDA, Sarajevo, Marsala
Tita Street, [illegible]

To: SDA Trebinje

Our ref.
Your ref.

No. 52/93
Date 01/20 1993

Subject: INSTRUCTIONS ON MOVING OUT FROM TREBINJE

Since the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is getting more complex security-wise by the hour, particularly after Karadzic and his clique from Pale accepted the Geneva documents, in order to fulfil the aspirations of all Muslims and safeguard and consolidate our State, Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is necessary to undertake the following measures as a matter of urgency, in the territory of the Commune of Trebinje:

I

Urge all Muslims, through our activists, particularly those wealthier and more distinguished ones, to move from Trebinje to Montenegro as soon as possible.

II

All property, moveable and immoveable, is to be sold or, if possible, left for safekeeping with reliable Serbs, earlier known to be friends of the Muslims and who oppose Karadzic's renegade policy.

III

If necessary, pressure and force should be applied on Muslims who fail to heed these orders.

IV

Upon arriving in Montenegro, all persons should immediately contact SDA (Party of Democratic Action), Merhamet and our people in the Liberal Alliance of Montenegro and await further instructions from them. All our religious institutions in Montenegro will lend help, and our brethren in Tuzi, Podgorica, Plav, Rozaj and all over Montenegro are waiting for you.

You shall be reimbursed for your property once we achieve the ultimate goal and we will appreciate your sacrifice, which is expected by all the Muslims of the world.

Respectfully,

Esselamu alejkum!

Sarajevo, 20 January 1993

Secretary of SDA
Hasan Cengic, sgd.

Seal of SDA, Sarajevo

Annex II

MUNICIPAL BOARD OF SDA
Trebinje

Appeal

Acting under instructions from the headquarters and in view of this crucial moment for the Muslim people at this time, we appeal to you to act as follows:

The universal principles of the Islamic faith, enshrined in the messages of Allah, oblige us to make our own contribution to the actual creation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as a sovereign State, which has been internationally recognized with the help of our friends the world over.

The Serbian-Chetnik armada with its leader Karadzic is seeking to avert us from our holy goals. In an attempt to deceive the world public, particularly now in Geneva, he falsely presents the Muslims from Trebinje to be loyal to the Serbian-Chetnik dictatorship as well as their commitment to the so-called "Serbian Republic" and its military brigandage.

We appeal to you, quietly and carefully, but courageously and in an orderly fashion, to start to temporarily leave our beloved and everlastingly Bosnian-Muslim Trebinje, to which we shall return in triumph, with the help of Allah and might of our State, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and that of our friends.

Our present sacrifice, painful as it may appear to the hesitant and ignorant, pales in comparison with what is surely coming to us and much quicker at that.

As a minimum, all Muslims should immediately leave the ranks of the so-called "Army of the Serbian Republic". It is our destiny to share the fate of all of our people and together with our families and other citizens, move to Montenegro.

We assure you that the road ahead of us is not one of uncertainty and suffering because we shall be received by shelter centres where each individual will be treated in a dignified and adequate manner.

Transport to western countries and other destinations has been secured through established channels and the work of our activists from Rozaj and Plav.

All answers or clarifications that you may need will be provided in detail by our activists in Trebinje and shelter centres in Montenegro.

Authorized official of the
SDA Trebinje, sgd [illegible]

Stamp (Party of Democratic Action,
Trebinje, SDA)

UNITED
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Distr.
GENERAL

S/25340
26 February 1993
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 621 (1988) of 20 September 1988, 658 (1990) of 27 June 1990, 690 (1991) of 29 April 1991 and 725 (1991) of 31 December 1991,

Recalling that in conformity with the Settlement Plan regarding the question of Western Sahara (S/21360 and S/22464), as adopted by resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991), it was for the Secretary-General to determine the instructions for the review of the applications for participation in the referendum, and that the Council welcomed in its resolution 725 (1991) the report of the Secretary-General dated 19 December 1991 (S/23299),

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/25170),

Concerned by the difficulties and delays encountered in the implementation of the Settlement Plan regarding the question of Western Sahara and in particular the persistent divergences between the two parties on the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility set out by the Secretary-General in his report dated 19 December 1991 (S/23299),

Determined that the Settlement Plan regarding the question of Western Sahara be implemented without further delay in order to achieve a just and lasting solution,

Stressing the desirability of ensuring the full cooperation of both parties for the implementation of the Settlement Plan,

1. Welcomes the report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (S/25170);

2. Invites the Secretary-General and his special representative to intensify their efforts, with the parties, in order to resolve the issues identified in his report (S/25170), in particular those relating to the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility;

3. Invites further the Secretary-General to make the necessary preparations for the organization of the referendum of self-determination of the people of Western Sahara and to consult accordingly with the parties for the purpose of commencing voter registration on a prompt basis starting with the updated lists of the 1974 census;

4. Invites also the Secretary-General to report to the Council as soon as possible and not later than May 1993 on the outcome of his efforts, on the cooperation of the parties and on the prospects and modalities for the holding of the referendum on a free and fair basis with a view that this take place by the end of the current year at the latest, and requests the Secretary-General to include in this report proposals for the necessary adjustments to the present role and strength of the United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO);

5. Urges the two parties to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General in implementing the Settlement Plan which has been accepted by them and approved by the Council in its resolutions 658 (1990) and 690 (1991), and in resolving the issues identified in the Secretary-General's recent report (S/25170), in particular those relating to the interpretation and application of the criteria for voter eligibility;

6. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.